WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A digital power amplifier comprising:

at least one pair of switching sections having first and second switching elements respectively including a unipolar transistor, which form a pair inserted in series between a high potential power supply line and a low potential power supply line, in which the pair of said first and second switching elements are basically made to operate complementarily, and when switching the switching element which has been switched on, dead time during which the both switching elements are switched off is provided, to control power supply to a low-pass filter;

wherein in said switching section, said first switching element, a first coil, a second coil and said second switching element are connected in series in this order, between said high potential power supply line and the low potential power supply line, and

the switching section comprises a first high-speed diode in which a cathode is connected to said high potential power supply line, and an anode is connected to a node between said second coil and said second switching element, and a second high-speed diode in which a cathode is connected to a node between said first switching element and said first coil, and an anode is connected to said low potential power supply line, and

the node between said first coil and said second coil is connected to said low-pass filter side.

2. A digital power amplifier comprising:

an analog amplifier which amplifies an input analog signal;

a low-pass filter including a coil and a first capacitor; and a digital amplifier block which converts the output of said analog amplifier to a PWM signal, and controls power supply to said low-pass filter;

wherein a series circuit comprising a second capacitor and a resistance is applied as a feedback circuit which feeds-back a node voltage between the coil and the first capacitor of said low-pass filter to said analog amplifier, and the series circuit has a damper function for damping a high pass peak in the frequency response characteristic of said low-pass filter, which occurs when a load is not connected to said low-pass filter, or a high impedance load is connected thereto.